

# The Tazewell Republican

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—BY—

WILLIAM C. PENDLETON.

Editor and Proprietor

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1890.

## WHAT THE ELECTIONS TELL.

You have heard about the boy who was passing the graveyard at night whistles to keep up his courage. That is something like what some of our Democratic contemporaries are now doing. They are passing by the graveyard of their buried hopes, that died on Tuesday of last week, and are bravely trying to whistle themselves comfortable.

Fortunately for the country the elections of last week did not make any change in the existing conditions, but gave emphatic announcement of the satisfaction of the people with affairs as they now stand. There has been a positive declaration by the people against reaction, and in this respect the elections of the 7th inst. were peculiar and exceptional. No Administration, in the last half of its term, has ever received such a hearty endorsement from the people. In Ohio, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Iowa, South Dakota, where the President's policy was made the leading issue, magnificent victories were won by the Republicans. In Nebraska, Mr. Bryan, by a combination ticket of Populist, Silver Republican and Democrat, and by the most urgent appeals to the sympathy of his people, gained a Fusion, not Democratic or anti-Administration, victory. Maryland, by factional differences in the Republican ranks and the introduction of purely local issues, was won by the Democracy, while Kentucky, because of factional fights among the Democrats and a revolt against corrupt election methods, again placed itself in line with the Republican party.

We draw the following conclusions from the results of these elections:

First. The country most thoroughly approves of the economic policy of the Republican party and the home and foreign policy of President McKinley. This endorsement embraces the Philippine policy and is practically a death blow to anti-expansion. It also settles beyond dispute the re-nomination of Mr. McKinley in 1900, and his triumphant re-election by the people.

Second. The result also settles beyond dispute the fact that Mr. Bryan will be the nominee of Democratic-Populist fusionists in 1900. They have no other man to whom they can look, and he will not let them look to any other. Bryan is the keystone in the arch of the wonderful political combination which antagonizes Republicanism, and when that keystone is cast aside the arch will crumble and fall. Bryan will have no competitor for the hopeless task which he will undertake in 1900 for reasons peculiar to himself.

Third. The most gratifying assurance which the elections of last week have given are that there will be no interruption of present business conditions. Prosperity, which has become so general, will continue to spread over the land, and popular confidence will grow stronger each day. The results of these elections have been most fortunate for all classes of our people. We believe a great many of the Democrats think so, those who are not politicians.

## IOWA AN INDEX.

Our Democratic friends are striving to make themselves believe that the results of the State elections on the 7th inst. were not significant on national questions that are likely to be made issues in 1900. They point to Ohio, Kentucky and Maryland as proof of their views, contending that the outcome in those States was produced by factional differences and local questions. This may probably be true; but there is one State where such conditions did not exist, and where the contest was made on purely national questions, that State is Iowa.

As a defiance to the position of Mr. Bryan, who was recognized as the leader of the Democracy and its certain candidate in 1900 for the Presidency, the Republicans of Iowa in their State platform declared unequivocally for the gold standard and for expansion. It was the boast of Mr. Bryan and his supporters that the positions taken by the Iowa Republicans would, to say the least, make that State a doubtful one, and that Democratic gains would be very large, because of the declarations for the gold standard and expansion. The contest was made chiefly by the Bryanites on the anti-expansion issue, which they had raised throughout the country.

There was no triangular fight in the State as witnessed in other States. The Republicans and Democrats were the only parties that had candidates before the

people. The Republican candidate for Governor planted himself squarely on a gold standard and expansion platform, while the Democratic candidate took his position on the Chicago platform, supplemented with a strong anti-expansion plank. No better field than Iowa could have been selected for the battle. There had previously been existing in the State a strong sentiment for free silver, and being purely an agricultural section it was naturally one which would take a more conservative position on the expansion question than other States where manufacturing largely obtained and where the business men were more deeply interested in finding new markets and new fields for commerce. The State had actually been carried at one time by Boies for the Democracy on the currency question; and Boies as a free silverite and Weaver as a Greenbacker, had so polluted the State with their unsond financial theories that the Democracy had begun to class it among the doubtful States.

On the 7th inst., with issues squarely made, Iowa gave a tremendous majority for the single gold standard and expansion, as outlined by the policy of President McKinley. The majority of 61,000 in the State is bound to awaken the deluded followers of Bryanism to the fact that free silver was only strong when calamity existed, and that anti-expansion is a sentiment which the American public will not sustain.

## ABOUT SOLIDLY DEMOCRATIC.

Of the 140 Senators and Members that constitute the Virginia Legislature, the Democratic machine controls 132. What more significant proof can be offered of the corruption in Virginia politics than the make up of the Legislature? It shows conclusively that fraud has complete control. Nothing but fraud of the most flagrant and vicious character could prevent a minority party composed of one hundred and thirty-five thousand voters from having a larger representation in the State Legislature. Two or three Republicans and as many independents constitute the opposition in the next General Assembly. When the Democracy boasts of its victory in Virginia, it boasts of its own fraud and Virginia's shame. Where will the matter end? At what point will the political, and consequent moral, degradation terminate?

The Fredericksburg Free Lance is apprehensive that Senator John W. Daniel will lose his popularity with the Virginia Democracy by uttering words of praise for McKinley and assenting willingness to desert Bryan. Thus does the Free Lance gauge the affection and fidelity of the Virginia Democracy. To speak the truth about a political adversary is a crime which destroys its affection for the man who utters it.

BARON PAUL VETTERHOFF, from Russia, is now in Virginia in the interest of his government, for the purpose of purchasing two thousand horses for the Russian cavalry. He will first visit the horse markets of this State, will then go to Kentucky and from there to Montana. The United States Government has found that the very best horses for cavalry service are those bred in Southwest Virginia.

At the recent election in Buffalo, N. Y., voting machines were used that made an indisputable record of the voting as it progressed. In Virginia a voting machine was used that was so potential that it was useless to dispute the record it was making. The Rochester machines were the perfection of fairness. The Virginia machine is the perfection of fraud.

ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY and Mrs. Mildred Hazen were married in Washington on the morning of the 9th inst. The country at large congratulates the Admiral and his fair bride on the happy event. It was another strong proof of the Admiral's good sense that he decided to enter the field of matrimony and not politics.

The Machine has elected nearly a solid Legislature in Virginia. This was easily accomplished. The Machine could elect anybody it desired, for the ballot boxes were its possession and the election laws bristle with opportunities to make fraud easy.

Is the history of this Government no Administration in the middle of its term has ever received such a triumphant endorsement as has the administration of President McKinley.

GENERAL PROSPERITY seems to have given a quietus to free silverism, greenbackism, Populism and Democracy in the State of Iowa. The General will perform a like service throughout the Union.

## TOO MANY COLLEGES.

Richmond Times.) This is an age of combination and it is unfortunate that the principle is not applied to the institutions of learning in the South. It may not be popular to say so, but we have long recognized the fact that there are too many small colleges throughout the Southern States. In this way we have dissipated our forces. We have been trying to maintain a large number of institutions of learning, each under its own organization, and in most cases it is a struggle for our colleges to get along.

If a dozen of these institutions could be thrown into one, the South would soon have a few universities that would compare in wealth and equipment and influence with the great and rich universities of the North. But we may not hope to have Yales and Harvards and Cornells in the South so long as we pursue our present course of trying to keep up twice and three times as many institutions as the patronage will justify.

## PERSONAL NOTES.

In ex-Speaker Reed's apartments in New York hangs a picture which bears the legend, "For Mr. Reed, from his friend, Carolus Duran."

Miss Helen Gould's present attitude toward Mormonism is no new thing with her. Several years ago she was a warm supporter of Kate Field in a similar movement.

Dr. Arthur C. Duffy, a son of the famous president of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in Ireland, is now in America making a study of cancer and tuberculosis.

The Boston papers state that President Eliot will add \$5000 from his own purse to the \$150,000 given by Major H. L. Higginson toward a building for a Harvard University Club.

Ledgion, a little town in the Cevennes, is so strongly impressed with the innocence of Dreyfus that it has named streets for him and for Zola, and called a square the Place Picquet.

Professor Paul Haupt, of Johns Hopkins University, the editor of the "Poly-chronic Bible," has returned home from Europe, where he was a delegate to the Congress of Orientalists at Rome.

An admirer of Admiral Dewey in Atlanta, Ga., has presented him with a valuable autograph letter written by Admiral Farragut, in which occurs the phrase: "That young Dewey is a very promising chap."

Ira C. Calef, of Washington, Vt., was, fifty-three years ago, a free patient in the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. The other day he sent the institution \$5000 "in grateful remembrance. The money will go to the free bed fund.

One who has seen the Pope often of late writes in the "Quarterly Review": "For a long time his Holiness has been more spirit than body. In the thin, almost transparent frame of Leo XIII the nerves tremble; upon his pale face every emotion of the soul is evident. His senses still remain acute; his hearing, as those who have seen him within the last month say, is good; and the eye, which the German painter, Lenbach, depicted in so lifelike a manner, shines yet with all the old fire.

## WHEELER PLEASED WITH PHILIPPINES.

Arguments of Anti-Expansionists Assail Aguinaldo in Maintaining Warfare and Keep the Natives From Us.

General Joseph Wheeler has recently written a letter to Mr. W. J. Wood, of Florence, Ala., in which he tells some plain truths about the Philippines and the evil work of the anti-expansionists in this country. The letter is as follows:

"I am delighted with the Philippine Islands. I have no doubt that a little push and energy this Fall will crush out the Aguinaldo insurrection. Out of 9,000, 000 of people in these islands I do not think that he has more than 20,000 soldiers, and in a square fight 5000 Americans would tear them to pieces. All that is necessary to crush them out at once is for the army to get at them and keep at them until the work is done.

"The evil features of these islands have been exaggerated to our people. Their extent is so great from north to south and the variation of altitude is such that there is a great variety of climate and variety of productions. Americans will find this an excellent field for their energies, and the wealth-producing power of these islands under American influence will be very great.

"The action of some people in the United States in asserting that the people of the Philippines ought to have independence does a great deal of harm and assists Aguinaldo in maintaining the insurrection, as he publishes all assertions by Americans of that character, and he tells his supporters that if they hold out until Winter independence will be given them. It also has a bad effect in this—that the people who are disposed to be favorable to us and desire us to govern the islands fear to assert themselves because they know that if they should do so and the Americans should abandon them they would be in great danger of their lives and in all probability their property would be confiscated.

"On the 9th of September I had a little fight with the enemy at this point, but it did not amount to much, although as important as some other engagements which have been dignified in the papers as fights. I am sorry to say that much which appears in the papers of the United States is gross exaggerations. I expect to be on hand for Congress. With high regards."

## THE ELECTION AND BRYAN

Richmond "Times" (Dem.) The Hon. William J. Bryan was very much in evidence in the late campaign and if he can find any comfort in the returns from Tuesday's election it must come out of his own State. There is none on the outside.

There was a red hot revolt in Kentucky against boss rule and political corruption. Mr. Bryan went into Kentucky, canvassed the State from one end to the other and pleaded with the Democrats to stand by the regular party nominee in spite of the irregularity of the Goebel convention, for, said he, to lose Kentucky in 1890 will be to deal a blow to the silver cause in 1900. He was asked by Candidate Brown if he approved the methods employed in the nomination of Goebel and if he approved the Goebel election law. Mr. Bryan replied that he had not come to Kentucky to discuss conventions and election laws, but to plead for party regularity and free silver. Fast crowds turned out to hear him and he talked to them almost with tears in his eyes, telling them that the fate of free silver was in the balance.

But for all his pleading Kentucky, which had been won back into the Democratic fold, has again been carried by the Republicans and bolting Democrats by a greater plurality than it was carried by in 1896. Mr. Bryan claimed that in 1896 he was cheated out of the Kentucky vote, but this time all the election machinery was in the hands of the Democrats and the Goebel election law, which was warranted never to fail, was in full force.

From Kentucky Mr. Bryan went into Ohio and travelled all over the State making speeches from the rear end of a palaces car. He arraigned the present administration, talked about imperialism, and in many places denounced the money power

and trusts, declaring that the country could not enjoy permanent prosperity until the mint should be opened to the free coinage of silver. He urged the Democrats to stand by McLean and pointed out what a grand thing it would be for the Democracy in 1900, if Ohio could be whipped into the Democratic line. But Mr. Bryan's plea was vain and the plea of John R. McLean's newspaper and money barrel was also in vain. In spite of the defection caused by Jones, who ran as an Independent Republican candidate, Ohio is Republican by an increased plurality.

But there was one State into which Mr. Bryan did not go. It was the State of Maryland. Maryland is normally a Democratic State, but revolted against Gorman's bossism and Bryan's silverism. But this year the Democrats got together, determined that they would reclaim the State from the negroes and white Republicans, and so they framed a State platform which did not say one word about free silver or other pet theories of the Chicago plank. Mr. Bryan did not go near and did not take a hand in the fight. The result was that Maryland rolled up an old-fashioned Democratic majority. Not only did the Maryland platform ignore free silver and Bryanism, but Hon. John Walter Smith, who was elected Governor, and Hon. Isidore Rayner, Attorney General, are both pronounced sound money Democrats.

## FAMOUS SAYINGS REVISED.

How the Aguinaldos Would Have Them Read in the Light of to-day.

Memphis "Appeal." In view of the fact that some Americans hold that the United States ought to abandon the Philippines after buying and paying for them, the Mobile "Register" has discovered that several famous sayings of famous heroes ought to be amended so as to read as follows:—"Give up the ship."—Lawrence. "Be sure you are right, then apologize for it."—Davy Crockett. "We have met the enemy and ours are theirs."—Oliver Hazard Perry. "Wait until you see the whites of their eyes, boys; then run."—Andrew Jackson. "Don't hold the fort; I am running."—W. T. Sherman. "Dann the torpedoes; take a sneak."—David Glasgow Farragut. "I propose to get out of this line if it takes all Summer."—U. S. Grant. "There stands Jackson like a stone wall, but he is a fool to do it."—General Lee. "When you are ready, you may skedaddle."—Deveve.

There are other famous sayings of heroes the world over that should be revised, for if it is good to teach Americans to run under fire it ought to be a wholesome lesson for all nations. We believe, therefore, to suggest also the following amended remarks:—"The guard dies, but never before it surrenders."—Cambronne. "Defend me from my friends; I can run from my enemies."—Canning. "A little more grape, Captain Baggart, until I can reach the tall timber."—Zachary Taylor. "Forget the Maine. It isn't worth talking about."—Vox Populi. "I've got 'em, boys, and now the question is how am I going to get home."—Winfield Scott Schley. "I'm here, and here I remain—nit."—Marshal MacMahon in the trenches at the siege of Sebastopol. "My idea of military strategy is to get away from the battle fast with the most men."—Bedford Forrest. "I came, I saw, I sloped."—Julius Caesar. "England expects every man to neglect his duty."—Nelson. "Divided we stand, united we run."—National motto.

"Millions for tribute, but not one cent for defense."—Pinckney. "My foot is on my native heath, and my name is Dennis."—Rob Roy. "Our country! In her intercourse with foreign nations you shall always put up a stiff limb, but when she is called, may she back down as gracefully as she can."—Stephen Decatur. "If any man pulls down the American flag, promote him for conspicuous gallantry on the spot."—John A. Dix.

## THE OLD BUGBEAR.

A Democratic Newspaper Protests Against Its Party Debating a Standing Army.

New Haven "Register" (Dem.) The experienced Washington observers have decided that a feature, a political feature of the next session of Congress will be a never-ending debate upon the question of a large standing army. This is not at all improbable, but the outlook becomes painfully fatiguing for the rest of the country.

It is declared that the Democratic leaders are expecting to make no end of political capital for 1900 consumption by a grandstand attack upon the inevitable proposition for the maintenance of the army on the 100,000 footing as long as it may be needed. In this move they will be cordially supported by Senator Hoar, Senator Wellington and presumably by Senator Mason, who is counted on by his allies of the opposition to keep on blustering for his country whenever the opportunity presents. Opposition to a large standing army is a shillboleth that has done long if not useful service. The horrid spectacle of 100,000 soldiers tramping upon popular liberties will be paraded through both wings of the Capitol with all the stage effects that oratory and gesticulation can produce.

What will interest most people in this connection will be the extent to which this sort of political slings-and-whangs can succeed. There is nothing novel or original in the plan of forcing a counter issue from the discussion of the main issue, and it sometimes succeeds. In our opinion, however, there never was a time when the chances of success remain doubtful to rely upon. It is a very difficult undertaking to scare 75,000,000 of people with 100,000 soldiers. It is not so difficult to take the measure of the men or party undertaking it. The country is in no danger of militarism, present or remote. Its awakening will do no harm.

## Notice.

All persons whosoever are hereby notified and warned not to hunt, fish, ride walk, drive stock across or otherwise trespass on my premises, for the law against all such will be rigidly enforced. SAMUEL T. HENNINGER. June 22nd, 1890. 6-23-12m

## FREE BLEEDERS.

A Curious Tendency That Manifests Itself in Otherwise Apparently Healthy Persons.

Among the members of some families there exists a curious tendency to bleed profusely from the slightest injury. An insignificant cut on the finger, or even a pin scratch, will sometimes bleed so obstinately as to almost endanger life, and many subjects of this strange condition do actually bleed to death from trivial wounds, which in a healthy person would not cause five minutes of discomfort.

In addition to the importance of haemophilia, as the affection is called, as a menace to life it affords a most interesting study in heredity. The disease runs in families and is transmitted from one generation to another according to a curiously complex law.

It affects the male members of the family almost exclusively. The children of a man who is a "bleeder" often show no tendency in themselves to the loss of blood from slight wounds, and his sons' children are likewise free from the trouble; but the male children of the daughters are again bleeders. Thus the males of the family in every second generation suffer, yet the tendency is transmitted in the female line.

This looks like a malignant effort on the part of nature to preserve the tendency from extinction; for were it transmitted only through the male line, the boys and men only being bleeders, the families would soon die out and the disease with them. As it is, the tendency persists through many generations, one family being known in which it has been evident for more than two centuries.

Except for anaemia due to repeated hemorrhages, bleeders usually show no signs of ill health. They do not often reach adult life, but when they do they gradually outgrow the disposition.

Boys who suffer from this condition are almost always covered with black and blue spots, the slightest tap on the skin often resulting in a new discoloration. A wound is not always necessary to bring on the bleeding, and profuse and even fatal hemorrhage, perhaps in the form of nose-bleed, may start suddenly without apparent cause.

The treatment of an attack of hemorrhage in a bleeder is the same as that for any other person, but it must be more energetic. The boys in a bleeder family should of course always be under a physician's care. Fortunately the number of such families, in this country, at least, is small.—Youth's Companion.

Used by British Soldiers in Africa. Capt. C. G. Demmon is well known all over Africa as commander of the forces that captured the famous rebel Gallahe. Under date of Nov. 4, 1897, from Vryburg, Bechuanaland, he writes: "Before starting on the last campaign I bought a quantity of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which I used myself when troubled with bowel complaint, and had given to my men, and in every case it proved most beneficial." For sale by JOHN E. JACKSON.

Galauntine of Venz. Take a breast of veal, beat it as flat as possible, and sprinkle with salt, pepper and pounded spice. Then lay the inside upward and brush it over with beaten egg, then cover with a layer of thin lean ham. Mix together one pound of pork sausage meat, the finely pared rind of a lemon chopped very fine, herbs and parsley, a little cayenne and mace, the juice of a lemon and the whites of three hard-boiled eggs cut very fine, and spread this forcement over the ham. Lay the three hard-boiled yolks along the center, and roll the veal up tight; bind it with tape, sew it in a cloth, stew it gently for four hours, then place between two flat dishes, with heavy weights on the top, and leave till cold. Take it from between the dishes, remove the cloth and the tapes, and put on a dish covered with parsley.—Philadelphia Press.

## Chamberlain's Pain Balm Cures Others.

Why Not You? My wife has been using Chamberlain's Pain Balm, with good results, for a lame shoulder that has pained her continually for nine years. We have tried all kinds of medicines and doctors without receiving any benefit from any of them. One day we saw an advertisement of this medicine and thought of trying it, which we did with the best of satisfaction. She has used only one bottle and her shoulder is almost well.—ANDREW L. MILLER, Manchester, N. H. For sale by JOHN E. JACKSON.

## Announcement.

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Respectfully, J. N. HARMAN. Tazewell, Va., Nov. 1st, 1890.

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Alice Johnson, T. F.

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